

FIRM AMERICAN ATTITUDE.

PROGRESS OF THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS AT PARIS.

COMMENTS OF THE "GAULOIS" ON DISCUSSIONS OVER THE CUBAN DEBT—THE COMMISSIONS ATTEND AN ENTERTAINMENT TOGETHER.

Paris, Oct. 12.—The American Peace Commission held a session to-day, but, as usual, without disclosing the subjects under consideration.

The French press is speculating in an interesting manner regarding the Philippine Islands. According to the "Gaulois," the sitting yesterday of the joint Peace Commissions was devoted to an examination of the solution which it is possible to give to two questions in the protocol. The Philippine question, the "Gaulois" adds, was discussed incidentally, the United States seeking to impose systems of compensations, under which the United States would claim, it is said, the entire group of the Philippine Islands and assume their debt, provided Spain guarantees the Cuban debt.

As to the Spaniards, it further appears they would like the United States to assume the Cuban debt and to surrender to Spain all the war material in Cuba and Porto Rico.

THE DISCUSSION ANIMATED.

The discussion among the Commissioners yesterday, still according to the "Gaulois," was animated. Judge Day, the president of the American Commission, and Señor Montero Rios, the president of the Spanish Commission, having received precise instructions from their respective Governments, the American Commissioners consider that no discussion is possible on the principles themselves, which, in a certain measure, serve as the basis of the protocol. This first preliminary, according to them, while being merely of a provisional nature, should be rigorously observed. They add that "when Spain was overthrown at the conclusion of peace her power in Cuba was crushed absolutely, and in consequence Spain no longer has the right to occupy herself about the destiny of the Antilles Islands."

To these arguments the Spaniards, the "Gaulois" says, reply that the protocol was signed at a moment so critical and in the face of such an imperative necessity that it cannot be considered as being ratified by the sovereign free will of the nation. In this fact, they conclude, exists a sufficient reason to allow of their non-acceptance as definite of the preliminary conventions relating to Cuba.

The arrival, therefore, at an understanding, says the "Gaulois," offers grave difficulties, and one asks with anxiety how the negotiations will eventually terminate.

In diplomatic circles here it is declared that the comments of the newspapers on the problem of the Peace Commission are mere conjectures, and that they are not justified by facts. It is added that the relations between the commissions are in no way delicate, as the newspapers indicate.

FIRST PURELY SOCIAL PUNCTION.

The American Peace Commission, at 5 o'clock to-day, engaged in its first function outside of purely diplomatic lines. The "Figaro" at the hall of its own building, entertained the members of both Commissions with a state performance, in which the Commissions were witnessed by the Spanish Ambassador, Señor Leon y Castillo; the United States Ambassador, General Horace Porter, and about two hundred representatives of the best Paris society. In addition to the members of both Peace Commissions, the occasion was informal and pleasing, being similar to several social entertainments given annually by the "Figaro" to notable persons. They are valued by people belonging to the best society in the French capital.

SPAIN AND PEACE TERMS.

AMERICAN CONTENTION THAT THE CUBANS SHOULD DECIDE AS TO THE CUBAN DEBT.

London, Oct. 13.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Standard," referring to the Peace Conference at Paris, says:

"So far as Cuba is concerned, Spain will probably yield regarding the artillery, and, if a longer delay for evacuation were allowed, she would assent to the transfer of the administration of the island, together with the military occupation by the United States, from December 1."

The question of the debt is a very difficult one. America is indisposed to accept the cession of Cuba, or annexation, as advocated by the Spaniards, with a view of saddling her with the debt and getting for Spain better commercial conditions than she could obtain from an independent Cuban republic.

The American contention is that only the future government and Parliament of Cuba can be considered competent to decide whether to assume the debts Spain has contracted during the last twenty years, almost entirely to cover the expense of her struggles against the Cuban separatists.

Regarding the Philippines, Spain has grounds to believe that high American naval and military authorities have made representations to Washington against the annexation of anything more than a naval coaling station.

PAINTFUL IMPRESSION IN MADRID.

Madrid, Oct. 12.—The rumors which have been published here as to the attitude of the United States Peace Commissioners are described as having caused a painful impression, especially the reported decision of the American Commissioners not to recognize the Cuban and Porto Rican debts.

STRIKERS IN PARIS WEAKENING.

MANY OF THEM NOW DISPOSED TO RESUME WORK.

Paris, Oct. 12.—The committee of railroad men, it was announced to-day, turns out to be equally divided for and against taking part in the strike. This practical disagreement has disheartened the strikers, many of whom are now disposed to resume work. A number of building works were reopened this morning.

The presidents of the Municipal General Councils waited on the Minister of Commerce, M. Maréchal, to-day, and urged the claims of the strikers. The Minister replied that he could not intervene, but that the Government would be sufficiently advanced to permit them to wait the end of the strike without jeopardizing the success of the work.

The President of the Municipal Council of Paris, M. Tilly, urged him to intervene for the purpose of bringing about a settlement of the strike, but he also declined to interfere in the matter.

BARON PETRE'S BROTHER IN JAIL.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL ON THE CHARGE OF PASSING WORTHLESS CHECKS.

London, Oct. 12.—The Hon. Philip Benedict Joseph Petre, the brother and heir of Baron Petre, was committed for trial to-day on the charge of obtaining £20 by means of worthless checks.

THE CAPE MINISTRY RESIGNS.

Cape Town, Oct. 12.—The Ministry has resigned.

The Assembly of Cape Colony, as called to the Associated Press from Cape Town, advised yesterday, by a vote of 26 to 10, the motion offered by W. P. Schreiner, formerly Attorney-General of Cape Colony, expressing want of confidence in the Government. The Ministry was composed as follows:

Prime Minister and Treasurer—The Right Hon. Sir J. GORDON SPRIGG.
Attorney-General—The Hon. Dr. T. M. G. T. WATER.
Colonial Secretary—The Hon. Dr. T. M. G. T. WATER.
Minister of Public Works—The Hon. Sir JAMES SNEYD.
Minister of Agriculture—The Hon. Sir F. H. FACRE.

JOURNEY TO PALESTINE REGUN.

SUITE OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF GERMANY START FROM BERLIN.

Berlin, Oct. 12.—The suite of the Emperor and Empress of Germany started at 9 o'clock this morning on their journey to the Holy Land. They will go direct to Constantinople, and from there to Palestine. The suite of the Emperor included General Physician Leuthold, Count von Eulenbun, the Grand Marshal of the Court, General von Hahnke, the chief of His Majesty's Private Military Cabinet, Dr. von Lucanus, the chief of His Majesty's Private Civil Cabinet, Baron von Buelow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Herr Kichmet, Legation Councillor, and a number of other officials. The Empress has with her three ladies of the Court and Court Marshal Baron von Mirbach. The Imperial party is also accompanied by a body of gendarmes and by eighteen eunuchs. The gendarmes have been taught photography, and by the Emperor's order will photograph everything of interest under the instructions of Sergeants-Major Guesow and Sonnenstuhl. There are 110 trunks in the baggage-car, many of them of immense size and containing the gala dresses of the Empress. One enormous box, which scarcely leaves the Emperor's sight, is in charge of a high functionary. It contains valuable gifts and diamond decorations for Oriental officials, valued at 4,000,000 marks.

Only six horses were taken, and they are for the Emperor's personal use. The Sultan of Turkey bought thirty-six carriage horses in Berlin for the use of the Empress of Germany and her suite. The Sultan also bought in Berlin all the uniforms and weapons needed for the ceremonies, which has caused the merchants of this city to rejoice.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany, it was announced in a dispatch from Berlin last night, started Tuesday evening for Kamenz Castle, Saxony, to attend the funeral of Princess Maria, the late wife of Prince Albrecht of Prussia, regent of Brunswick, who died last Saturday. From there it is to be presumed they will proceed on their journey to Constantinople.

W. W. ASTOR BUYS FIFTH-AVE. LOTS.

PROPERTY BETWEEN FIFTY-SIXTH AND FIFTY-SEVENTH STS. SOLD TO HIM BY ROBERT BONNER'S SONS.

FOR ABOUT \$600,000.

Charles MacRae, representing Robert Bonner's sons, has sold to William Waldorf Astor for about \$400,000 three and one-half lots of land on the east side of Fifth-ave, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh sts. George R. Read was the broker who negotiated the purchase for Mr. Astor. These lots have a frontage of 57 feet on Fifth-ave, a depth of 125 feet on the north side of the plot and on the south side run east 100 feet, north 25 feet and 25 feet east to the easterly boundary. In May, 1889, these lots were restricted to private dwellings for ten years. This restriction will expire next May. In 1895 Mr. Astor purchased the adjoining property, on the corner of Fifth-ave, and Fifty-sixth-st. It has a complete frontage of 50 feet on the avenue and 175 feet in Fifty-sixth-st, and cost \$325,000. Mr. Astor has since erected four or five magnificent houses on this space of ground. It is not stated what disposition is to be made of the property just purchased. It is unofficially reported, however, that it will soon be improved.

Robert Bonner, who owned the property, originally owned the entire frontage of this block on Fifth-ave, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh sts. Within the last decade C. J. Huntington purchased the northern portion of the block, comprising three lots in Fifty-sixth-st, together with three lots in Fifty-seventh-st. Mr. Huntington paid \$450,000 for these lots. This plot is now covered with a palace, the estimated cost approximating \$2,000,000.

Mr. Bonner was several years picking up this block of ground, embracing fifteen lots. It cost originally less than \$200,000. The property was in later years transferred to Mr. Bonner's sons, and the final sale was made yesterday to Mr. Astor, who has since made improvements on the property. The block, which is now owned by Mr. Astor, has realized a gross total of about \$1,200,000.

APOSTOLIC DELEGATE TO CUBA.

ARCHBISHOP CHAPPELLE APPOINTED BY THE POPE.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The annual meeting of the archbishops of the Roman Catholic Church began at the Catholic University to-day under particularly auspicious circumstances. Just before the session Cardinal Gibbons, who, as Archbishop of Baltimore, is presiding officer of the archbishops, received a cable dispatch from Rome announcing that Pope Leo had appointed Archbishop Chappelle, of New-Orleans, as Apostolic Delegate to Cuba. This was the first official act of the Vatican toward meeting the important new conditions in the Antilles arising out of the war. The dispatch, moreover, said that the Pope had made the appointment without going into details. It made no reference to Porto Rico, so that the scope of the special mission is confined to Cuba. Archbishop Chappelle will retain his present position at the head of the New-Orleans archdiocese, the mission to Cuba being in addition to his other duties. His choice for this important and delicate new duty was warmly commended by Cardinal Gibbons, and the other prelates present to-day at the University, and it is believed that his work can be prosecuted under favorable circumstances in Cuba.

RUSSIA URGES ARBITRATION.

ST. PETERSBURG, OCT. 12.—THE NEWSPAPERS HERE URGE THAT THE QUESTION OF THE POSSESSION OF FASHODA, ON THE NILE, IN DISPUTE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE, BE SETTLED BY ARBITRATION.

"The Times" says: "It would be difficult to overrate the value of Lord Rosebery's singularly impressive and timely observations. He reappears from virtual retirement in defence of the policy of continuity in foreign affairs. It may be hoped that his pregnant comments will open the eyes of the French to the peril in the path of one of them are inclined to pursue, and so tend to a pacific settlement."

MARCHAND'S RETURN ARRANGED FOR.

LONDON, OCT. 13.—THE PARIS CORRESPONDENT OF "THE DAILY CHRONICLE" SAYS:

"I learn that Major Marchand's return from Fashoda by way of Cairo has already been arranged on both sides."

GENERAL LAWTON LEAVES SANTIAGO.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, OCT. 12.—MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY W. LAWTON, GOVERNOR OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF SANTIAGO, SAILED TO-DAY FOR THE UNITED STATES ON BOARD THE TRANSPORT MICHIGAN.

He is accompanied by his aids. The battery at El Morro fired a salute of thirteen guns. General Wood and many other officers assembled at the wharf to bid General Lawton farewell, and upward of seven hundred Cubans raised a lusty cheer as the Michigan sailed away. General Lawton is popular here, and the wish for his return is universal.

MORE NEW YELLOW FEVER CASES.

REPORTS FROM MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA TO THE MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The official dispatches to the Marine Hospital Service to-day show that yesterday there were ten cases in the State of Mississippi infected with yellow fever. Sixty-seven new cases were reported and one death, which occurred at Harrison, La. There are reported to be of a mild nature, and there were no deaths there. The outbreak reported at Bay St. Louis, Miss., proves to be at Waterland, a little village four miles this side of the centre of the bay. The report to-day shows nine cases there.

HEAVY SHIPMENTS OF POLAND.

ARE RECEIVED DAILY FROM MAINE'S FAMOUS SPRING—AUST.

ROSEBERY'S STRONG SPEECH.

BACKS UP LORD SALISBURY'S ATTITUDE OVER FASHODA.

THE EX-PRIME MINISTER DECLARES HIMSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR GREAT BRITAIN'S NILE POLICY—WARNING TO THE WORLD AT LARGE.

London, Oct. 12.—Lord Rosebery, the Liberal leader and former Premier, presiding to-day at an agricultural dinner at Epsom, referred to the critical situation on the Upper Nile. He said:

"As I was responsible, both personally and ministerially, for the declaration of Sir Edward Grey, on which the present policy in regard to Fashoda is founded, and as I have no disposition to recede from a word or a syllable of that declaration [loud cheers], I feel bound to say a few guarded, and, I hope, inoffensive words on a subject so vital to our interests."

"There are two or three considerations in connection with the question which make it of supreme gravity, the greatest being that, in face of a deliberate warning that a particular act would be considered an unfriendly act, that act, in spite of great geographical difficulties, great hardships and almost insurmountable obstacles, has been deliberately committed. The word 'unfriendly,' used diplomatically, is of exceptional weight and gravity, and when used to denote an act committed by one government against another the situation is grave."

BACKED BY THE UNITED NATION.

"On that point I will say no more. Behind the policy of the Government in this matter there is the untiring and united strength of the nation. It is the policy of the nation itself, and no government that attempted to recede from it or palter therewith would last a week. I am perfectly certain that no idea of any weakening on this question has entered the heads of Her Majesty's present advisers. They have only to maintain the attitude revealed in the Blue Book, and the nation will make any sacrifice and go to any length to sustain their action."

"On the other side of the Channel the question of the flag is an element of great gravity. We all honor that flag, and would not wish it the slightest disrespect. But, after all, a flag is portable, and I have some hope that the flag in this case is not the flag of France, but of an individual explorer, and not, therefore, carrying the full weight of the republic behind it."

"Among the reassuring features is the fact that M. Delcasse, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has received the representations of Great Britain in a conciliatory spirit. By denying the existence of a Marchand mission he has deprived Major Marchand of the official character which would give the hoisting of the flag a much more serious aspect. And, in spite of the contrary, I have no doubt that the mission of Major Marchand, I hope to find that the mission of Major Marchand, conducted far from French territory and across territory to which France has no claim, though other nations have, will prove to be of a local and not of an authoritative character."

"But I found still greater hopes upon the fact that in urging the supremacy of Egypt in the territories temporarily abandoned, we are using not only our own arguments as the arguments of French Ministers and Ambassadors of recent years, but Lord Salisbury and Sir Edmund Monson, respectively, use the language employed by M. Hanotaux and Baron de Courcel, respectively, in their reports to the Egyptian Government. They will put the claims of Egypt to these territories in a manner so authoritative that it will not be in the power of any Government to repudiate them."

BRITAIN'S ANCIENT SPIRIT NOT DEAD.

Referring, in concluding his speech, to the "general disposition in recent years to treat Great Britain as a negligible quantity and to infringe upon her rights in various parts of the world," His Lordship said:

"The present Government has shown no want of conciliation—some think too much—and a conciliatory disposition that is widely misunderstood. If the nations of the world are under the impression that England is a negligible quantity, it is because her resources are weakened, and that her population is less determined than ever to maintain her rights and the honor of her flag, they make a mistake that can only end in disastrous consequences."

THE STRENGTH OF BRITISH MINISTRIES DOES NOT LIE IN THE VOTES THEY CAN COMMAND IN PARLIAMENT, BUT IN THE INTERIOR SPIRIT OF A UNITED PEOPLE.

Let us not allow ourselves to be misled by the plea that nations can only rest upon mutual respect for one another's rights. Both Africa and Asia have recently furnished strange object lessons in international law and international practice. If that mutual respect be not cultivated, we shall ultimately relapse into a state of things most perilous to peace and the welfare of humanity."

THE SPEECH WAS PUNCTUATED WITH LOUD CHEERS.

London, Oct. 13.—The morning newspaper editorials are unanimous in applauding the propriety, opportuneness and importance of Lord Rosebery's speech at Epsom.

"The Times" says: "It would be difficult to overrate the value of Lord Rosebery's singularly impressive and timely observations. He reappears from virtual retirement in defence of the policy of continuity in foreign affairs. It may be hoped that his pregnant comments will open the eyes of the French to the peril in the path of one of them are inclined to pursue, and so tend to a pacific settlement."

GOVERNOR TANNER ORDERS TROOPS TO THE SCENE.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., OCT. 12.—A TRAIN RIDDEN WITH BULLETS PULLED INTO THE CHICAGO AND ALTON STATION THIS AFTERNOON FROM VIRIDEN. ONE DEPUTY IS DEAD. HE WAS RIDING IN THE FRONT CAR ON HIM. HE DISCHARGED HIS WINCHESTER AND WAS SHOT ALMOST TO DEATH.

Engineer Ben Kyger, of Bloomington, whose engine was drawing the train, was shot in the arm. He gave way to Engineer Anderson at Auburn, about twelve miles north of Viriden, who brought in the train at a mile a minute, with the engine full of bullet holes. There were two thousand armed miners in Viriden. The train was loaded with negroes, who say they came here under false representations by operators.

Governor Tanner received a telephone message from Sheriff Davenport of Macoupin County regarding the fight between the miners and Sons of Veterans' companies, at Pana, to proceed at once to Viriden. The Governor also ordered Colonel Hamilton, commanding a Sons of Veterans' regiment at once at Springfield for equipment.

STATEMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.

GOVERNOR TANNER SAID THIS EVENING:

T. C. Louck, president, and Mr. Lukens, superintendent of the Viriden Coal Company, at 12:30 (Continued on Seventh Page.)

MANY SHOT IN COAL RIOTS.

STRIKERS AND TRAIN GUARDS KILLED AND WOUNDED AT VIRIDEN.

IMPORTATION OF NEGRO LABORERS BRINGS ON AN OUTBREAK—TROOPS ORDERED TO THE SCENE BY GOVERNOR TANNER.

Viriden, Ill., Oct. 12.—The little town of Viriden is comparatively quiet to-night, after a day of riot and bloodshed, the result of the expected clash between the union miners and imported negroes. At 12:40 o'clock this afternoon a Chicago and Alton special train, bearing two hundred negro miners from the South, arrived at the stockade around the Chicago-Viriden Coal Company's mines, and immediately the firing began. The list at 10 o'clock to-night stands seven dead and eighteen wounded. The dead are:

BILLY Frank, of Springfield.
KIRKPATRICK, H. A., of Chicago.
KILPATRICK, H. A., of Chicago and Alton detective.
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The wounded are:

ANKLE, Ans, of Mount Olive.
BASTON, Joe, of Mount Olive, shot in stomach.
EYSTER, J. P., superintendent Chicago Trading Company.
HAINES, George, of Girard, shot in leg.
HERMAN, William, of Girard, shot in hand.
JENNINGS, Thomas, of Springfield.
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It is said that six men were wounded inside the stockade, but this has not been verified and those inside the stockade refuse to communicate with outsiders.

For the last two weeks rumors have reached Viriden daily that a train having negroes from Alabama would reach the city, and the Chicago and Alton depot has been surrounded day and night by vigilant miners awaiting their arrival.

To-day the Chicago and Alton Limited, due to pass here at 10 o'clock, shot through to Chicago an hour late, displaying flags on the rear, indicating that a special was following. Immediately the word was spread and a dense crowd of miners lined the station platform, while another crowd collected at the entrance of the stockade, a half mile north of the station. D. B. Kiley, a Chicago and Alton detective, stood guard at a switch at the south end of the station platform to see it was not tampered with.

HOW THE SHOOTING BEGAN.

At 12:40 the special train passed the station, and signal shots were fired from the south end of the train announcing the special's arrival. Immediately shots were fired from the moving train and outside, and the fight was on. A few moments after the train had passed the switch where Kiley was stationed, and while he was talking with two citizens, he threw up his arms and dropped dead with a bullet through his brain. He was the first man killed. The train continued to the stockade, the miners firing into it all along the route, and the negro passengers returned the fire. The moment the train reached the stockade the miners opened a desperate fire with rifles and revolvers.

The negroes on the train answered with a steady fire. The miners and the train were enveloped in a cloud of smoke, and the shooting sounded like a continuous volley. Engineer Burt Tigar received a bullet in the arm and dropped from his seat. His fireman seized the throttle, pulled it open with a jerk, and the train was under speed, carrying a load of wounded negro passengers to Springfield. How many were wounded is not known. The train stopped at the stockade only two minutes. Its departure did not cause the firing to cease. The tower of the stockade was filled with sharpshooters, armed with Winchester, and they kept up a steady fire into the crowd of union miners.

Eye-witnesses say the dead miners were killed after the train had departed. It is not known how many men are stationed behind the walls of the stockade, but an estimate is placed at between twenty-five and forty. It is claimed that six within the stockade were wounded, but those inside refuse to hold any communication with the outside, and nothing authentic can be learned. Word, however, was sent from the stockade to physicians in town that their services were needed.

The town is in the greatest excitement, and men are securing whatever arms they can get hold of, expecting to use them for their own protection if the trouble spreads. Women and children are fleeing to their homes and barricading themselves behind their doors. Some of the widows of the dead miners, however, decline to go to their homes, and are almost insane with grief and anger. It is said that the miners were fired on from the stockade after the train had gone through.

SHORTLY BEFORE 1:30 O'CLOCK MANAGER LUKENS TRIED TO MAKE HIS ESCAPE FROM THE SHAFT.

The attempt was a signal for another fusillade from a body of men, said to be miners. The manager and a small force of detectives ran into the alley behind the postoffice. The attacking party, however, continued to fire away. It is not known yet whether any of the shots took effect.

SHERIFF DAVENPORT SENT A TELEGRAM TO GOVERNOR TANNER, ASKING THAT TROOPS BE FORWARDED IMMEDIATELY. THE SHERIFF THINKS POSSIBLY ONE HUNDRED MEN HAVE BEEN KILLED AND WOUNDED, BUT OTHERS DEEM THIS ESTIMATE ENTIRELY TOO LARGE.

There is the greatest indignation felt here against Operator Lukens, who is held responsible for the tragedy.

PROMPT ACTION AT SPRINGFIELD.

GOVERNOR TANNER ORDERS TROOPS TO THE SCENE.

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HOWARD GOULD MARRIED.

HE AND MISS CLEMMONS WEDDED AT THE HOLLAND HOUSE.

NO MEMBER OF THE BRIDEGROOM'S FAMILY PRESENT—ONLY A FEW GUESTS IN ATTENDANCE.

Miss Viola Kathryn Clemmons, the actress, was married at the Holland House at 8:30 o'clock last evening to Howard Gould, a son of the late Jay Gould and brother of George J. Gould. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith. The ceremony was a simple one, there being no bridesmaids or best man. The bride wore a dress of white satin, trimmed with point lace. No member of Mr. Gould's family was present, the only guests being Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. John Kimble, Captain W. G. Shackford, of the Niagara, Mr. Gould's yacht, Mr. Bonardus, and Mr. and Mrs. Seales. After the ceremony supper was served in the gilt room of the Holland House, which was decorated with palms, Lilies of the Valley and American Beauty roses. The wedding cake was distributed in white tin boxes, appropriately inscribed. Mr. and Mrs. Gould went on board the Niagara last evening, and will start to-day on a three weeks' cruise in southern waters.

Kathryn Clemmons was born in Illinois. Her family was of excellent standing. She is related to Colonel Thomas M. Kilpatrick, a well-known politician and soldier, a member at different times of both houses of the Illinois Legislature, and the Whig candidate for Governor of that State in 1856, who was killed in the Battle of Shiloh. An uncle of Miss Clemmons was Colonel E. Sells, who fought in the Mexican War and was afterward Secretary of State of Iowa.

After the death of Miss Clemmons's father her mother married again, and the family moved to California. Miss Clemmons made her first appearance on the stage at the Grand Opera House, in "La Belle Dame," about thirteen years ago, in "La Belle Dame," the last name being that of her stepfather. Her audience was a kindly one, and she was so encouraged by her effort that she went to England and studied for the stage under Emilie Benke, Walter Lacy and Herman Vesin. She acted in England for about five years. The play which she presented in the English provinces was called "The White Lily." It was somewhat vaguely described as "an emotional drama in the line of the legitimate." For this play an engagement was secured at the Princess Theatre, London. The engagement was not kept, on account of an accident. In the play Miss Clemmons was to ride a horse, and at one of the times when she played before reaching London the horse fell on the stage and she was severely hurt. The London appearance had to be given up.

She returned to this country in the summer of 1883, and in the following theatrical season she made a tour in a play called "A Lady of Venice." Her financial backer was Colonel William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill). She played a short engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in this city. The tour was not successful financially.

There has always been widespread public interest in this match, owing to a provision in Jay Gould's will, which was made public on December 8, 1882, that if any of his children should marry without the consent of a majority of the executors and trustees of the estate, the share of the property allotted to such child should be reduced one-half, and the other half of such share should be transferred to such person as the executors and trustees of the estate should decide. It has long been known that Mr. Gould's family opposed the union of his daughter with the actor.

Whether the opposition has been withdrawn or Mr. Gould has decided to incur the loss of property decreed by the foregoing provision could not be learned last night.

PREPARE TO ENROLL.

DIRECTIONS TO VOTERS UNDER THE NEW PRIMARY ELECTION LAW.

The law requires a new enrollment each year. The fact that a voter enrolled last spring does not entitle him to take part in the primaries of his party for the coming year. He must have his name placed upon the new roll for this year. The easiest way of doing so is by enrolling when he registers as a voter. The days of enrollment and registration this year are to-morrow and Saturday of this week (October 14 and 15), and Friday and Saturday of next week (October 21 and 22).

After the voter has registered in the usual way it will be the duty of one of the Board of Registry immediately to ask him the following question: